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In addition to the securing of engagements in Chicago and vicinity, letters were sent to many organizations like the State Federations of Women's Clubs. Many answers were received. This work was turned over to Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, and Mr. William Feakins, 19 West 44th street, New York city. It was originally planned to have the Baroness spend the summer on the Pacific coast, but this was given up in order that she might attend the National Educational Association in Chicago on July 12.

A few summarizing facts should be recorded. The Chicago joint committee held ten meetings, the final one being on November 8. Many meetings of subcommittees were also held. The secretary of the joint committee has sent thirty telegrams, two hundred telephone messages, and three hundred letters, in addition to the additional correspondence by individual members of the committee. Peace literature has been sent to five hundred persons. The engagements of the Baroness included sixteen States. Lectures were delivered before Chautauqua assemblies, ten universities, four colleges, and many churches, besides labor, socialist, and suffrage organizations. In Chicago and vicinity alone ten free meetings were arranged. Three large receptions were tendered the Baroness in Chicago, namely, the public reception in the Art Institute, under the auspices of the Chicago Peace Society; the Hamilton Club dinner, and the dinner of the Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association. Besides these public social functions, there were innumerable breakfasts, dinners, and teas. The Baroness assisted in the formation of the Missouri Peace Society and the Wisconsin Peace Society, both organized as State branches of the American Peace Society. Including the appropriations from the Ginn and Carnegie funds, the money raised for and by the tour amounted to some \$5,500. From the time of her arrival in New York, in June, to the date of her departure, in December, the Baroness addressed more than one hundred and twenty audiences of different kinds—peace societies, women's clubs, suffrage meetings, educational meetings, Chautauquas, church societies, etc. It was a laborious task, but the fruit of it has been large, and the peace workers of the United States have been greatly inspired and strengthened by the visit of this foremost woman pacifist of the world.

Organization for Peace Through Departments and State Peace Societies.

A Preliminary Report to the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society on December 6, 1912, by the Executive Director.

If we call our two branches in California one society, and count the Washington (D. C.) Society a State organization, there are now nineteen State peace societies in the United States—eighteen of which are constituent branches and one an auxiliary branch of our American Peace Society. There are nine other city, section, local, or special societies officially a part of our National Society. Besides these, the American School Peace League, the World Peace Foundation, and the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes have, on invitation, each appointed a member of our

board of directors. There is also the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has adopted the American Peace Society as its agent of propaganda in this country and given to our Society a subvention for this purpose. This makes a total of thirty-two societies organically or otherwise connected with our work.

Any solution of the problem of further organization must take cognizance of these societies. Just as genuine statesmanship is recognized to be the application to new national needs of the facts of experience, so the effective development in this country of further organized effort for international peace must proceed gradually from the failures and successes already experienced by societies now in the field.

Our executive committee has voted that the American Peace Society should concentrate its energies upon the creation of strong State peace organizations. This policy, now approved by the board of directors, calls upon the executive department of the National Society to employ its energies especially, first in the direction of new State peace societies, and, secondly, of helping the State organizations already existing.

We now have five departments, called, respectively, the Central West Department, including Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with a constituency of eighteen and one-half millions; the New York-New Jersey Department, with eleven and one-half millions; the Pacific Coast Department, which includes Washington, Oregon, and California, with four and one-half millions, and the South Atlantic States Department, which may have to be changed to the Department of the Southeast, and to include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, with seventeen and one-half millions. Each of these departments has a paid director at its head. Of course, the establishment of new State societies, or the strengthening of those already existing, must be carried on, so far as possible, through these departments and similar departments yet to be organized.

It is conceivable that at least five other departments might well be launched, possibly as follows: A Central Atlantic Department, to include Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, with a constituency of ten and one-quarter millions; a Department of the North, to include Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, with ten and one-half millions; a Department of the South, to include Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, with eight and three-quarters millions; a Department of the Southwest, to include Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, with one and three-quarters millions, and a Department of the Northwest, to include Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota, with two millions. The opening of these five new departments could not be properly undertaken for less than \$5,000 each annually, definitely and regularly provided.

We judge that the aims of the departments and of the societies are substantially in accord. These aims may be summarized briefly as follows:

I. To promote the active co-operation of all agencies making for international fraternity and on as large a scale as possible.

II. To extend the education of the people in the causes, effects, and prevention of war.

III. To facilitate the establishment of a world order on the basis of justice, of international law, of economy, and of history.

IV. To carry on this work as vigorously, effectively, and scientifically as possible.

From as careful a survey of the activities in the field as we are now able to make we gather many suggestive hints.

It has been found wise for State and local societies in most instances to begin the year's work with definite and attractive programs worth while. These programs are distributed to the members, leading them to feel that they belong to an active organization of consequence. The program often consists of a series of addresses, of now and then a dinner, a reception to some distinguished foreigner, a series of pamphlets, documents or tracts containing articles from members or other persons. The program has been known to advertise special days, as the third Sunday in December as Peace Sunday, the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools, or the like.

It has been found advantageous for the State Society to meet on occasion with some other organization, sometimes in a distant part of the State—for example, with College Club, Chamber of Commerce, Historical Society, Workingmen's Organization, or the like.

Membership is granted to be an important criterion of efficiency. Membership is being increased where it is shown that the society is alive, dignified, and important. An application for membership enclosed in the general correspondence from the office has been found of advantage in increasing the membership.

It is generally agreed that an office should be opened as soon as possible by the State Peace Society, or desk room engaged, clerical help provided, and a bureau of information started. It has been found possible to obtain these things easily in co-operation with some other office force at a very small expense.

It is pretty generally agreed for all societies that there should be stated meetings of the executive committee, accompanied by a luncheon where feasible.

The work of the societies is being conducted more and more through committees, each with a dignified and important task to do. Reports from these committees are being called for at each stated meeting, and these reports are considered earnestly, particularly in their relation to new members.

The annual meeting of the State Society, held first in one city, then in another, is being made the appropriate climax for the season's work.

In some States the work includes the creation of groups, local societies, or sections of the State organization. Correspondence is being solicited from any persons or organizations willing to co-operate.

From what has already been accomplished, it seems to us that each State Society might well exert itself to enlist the co-operation, even affiliation, of every society of international significance within the borders of that State. This might include all churches and schools, each of which should know of the work of the society and profit by its output.

Congressmen and Senators are being kept more closely in touch with the work of the peace societies, and the State legislatures are being directed to the importance of the peace movement. Societies are demanding that candidates for Congress and the Senate commit them-

selves, before election, on the great questions of international peace.

The department directors are being drawn upon more and more for such services as they can render. The same may be said of the officers in Washington.

It has been found important that the Washington office be kept in the closest possible touch with all branches of the work, such as votes, addresses, meetings, publications. The ADVOCATE OF PEACE is pleased to advertise the activities of each society as widely as possible.

In some States the American School Peace League is being supported and strengthened by the State societies, and the ADVOCATE OF PEACE is being placed in the hands of as many students and teachers as possible. This work is being hopefully extended. The ADVOCATE OF PEACE is the journal of the peace movement in America. People will be interested in our movement only as they know of it.

Lecturers and leaders for our movement are being developed out of local school, bar, church, and other organizations. A local lecture bureau is being maintained and advertised in some States. Stereopticon and moving pictures offer many possibilities for the expansion of our work in practical ways.

But it is clear that outside causes or enterprises likely to injure by cheapening or diverting the main courses of our movement should be carefully avoided.

The societies are coming to realize more and more the importance of furnishing the public press with as much material pertinent to our cause as possible. Each society might have a committee for the promotion of this work alone.

It has been found possible for State and local societies to promote intercollegiate or interscholastic peace oratorical contests, the former in co-operation with the Intercollegiate Peace Association.

A place on Chautauqua programs has been found effective.

Persons of financial ability are being permitted more and more to underwrite the various concrete undertakings in the interest of our cause.

The publication of a booklet outlining the history of the peace movement in the State and of the peace movement at large, illustrating the burdens of war, setting forth the aims and methods of the society, including the constitution, by-laws, and membership, is a helpful suggestion from one State.

It has been found wise by some societies to issue a statement of principles from time to time and to enclose these principles in the general correspondence conducted from the office.

It is encouraging to note that the State and local societies are considering themselves more and more as educational organizations actively and vitally concerned with the enlightenment of people away from barbarism and toward a rational, judicial, and human civilization.

DECEMBER 6, 1912.

The Navy of the United States should not be increased by a single battleship. That is the program of the pacifists. Let your Representative in Congress know your opinion immediately. The three-battleships are busy night and day. They never sleep.